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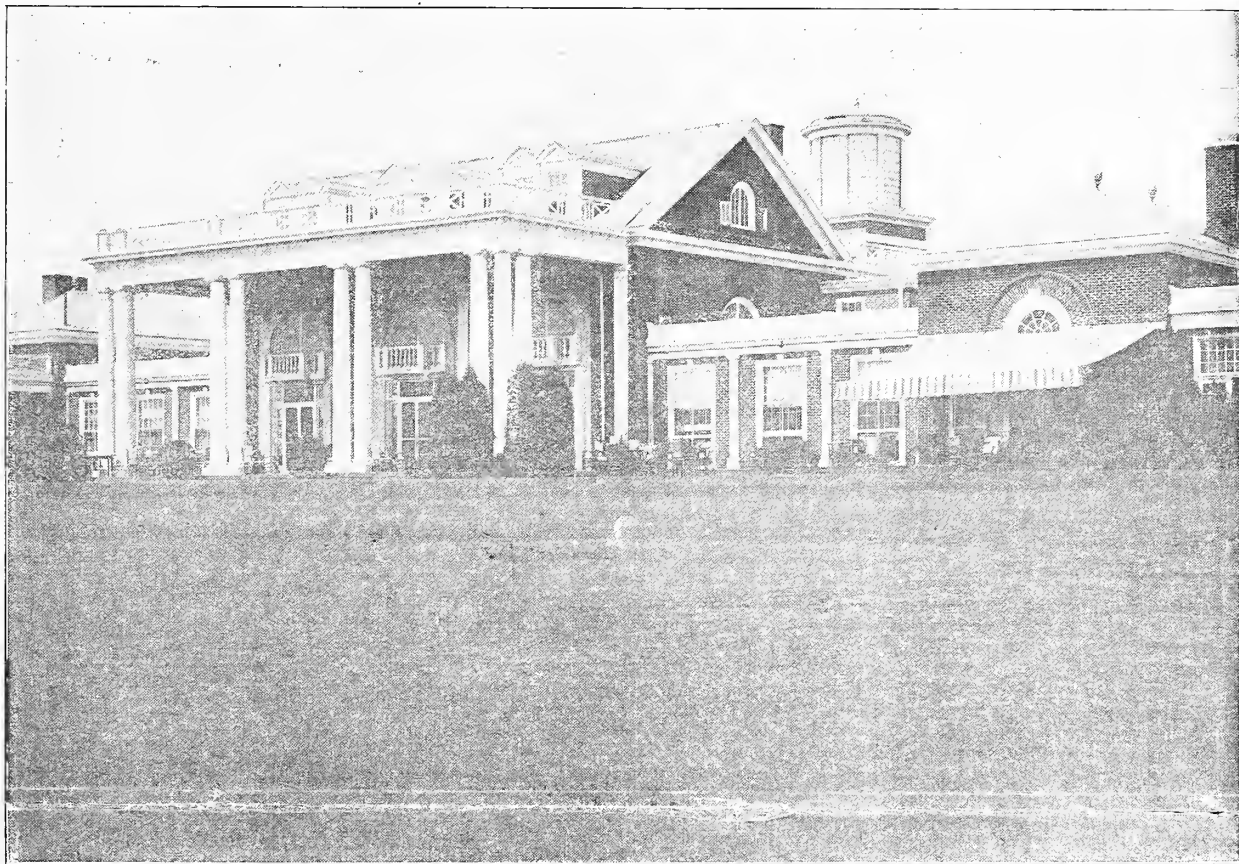


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# Turf Grasses and Turf Growing for Southern Golf Courses and Lawns

Special Grass and Clover Mixtures for Hay and Pasturage

T. W. WOOD & SONS, Seedsmen, Richmond, Va.



COUNTRY CLUB OF VIRGINIA. GOLF COURSE AND LAWNS SOWN WITH WOOD'S SEEDS

## GOLF COURSES

For many years we have made an intimate study of the grasses best adapted for use in the Southern States for Golf Courses, Lawns, Baseball and Public Parks, College Grounds, etc., and we are in possession of the most complete data available on this class of work. Our Special Golf Department is in charge of experts who have had an intimate connection with the game extending over many years, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the game.

Much of the information listed in this circular is of course of a general nature, but our **Golf and Lawn Department** will at all times be glad to give full advice to suit particular locations.

The quality of a Golf Course depends very largely on the condition of the Fairways and Putting Greens, and to obtain the best results too much care cannot be given to the preparation of the land and the selection of the seed. It will never be found economical to use low grade seeds, but always the highest qualities, such as listed under **Wood's "Trade Mark Brand."**

## FAIRWAYS

For producing Fairways of the fine, thick turf, so much desired by golfers, our **Wood's Fairgreen Mixture** is unsurpassed. This mixture is the result of many years' experience in the growing of grass for turf in the Southern States, and will give a fine playing surface all the year round. It contains a generous percentage of Bermuda Grass.

The Fairways should have a good application of lime before seeding, and care should be taken to see that there is plenty of humus in the soil. Here again **Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure** may be used liberally.

We will be glad at any time to quote prices of **WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE GOLF GRASSES AND MIXTURES.**

We carry in stock at all times full supplies of the following grasses for Golf Courses, Lawns, etc.: **Red Fescue, Sheep Fescue, Hard Fescue, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Perennial and Italian Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Bermuda Grass, Carpet Grass, and the Bent Grasses** when the latter are available.

We can also supply **Spent Mushroom Soil** in car lots (about 20 tons per car).



## PUTTING GREENS

The most serious problem confronting a golf club today is of course the maintenance of good Putting Greens. The building and keeping up of fine Putting Greens require a very careful study of local conditions, and this work should always be under the supervision of a competent green keeper. If a really first-class Putting Green is to be obtained, a seed bed adapted to the best needs of the grass to be used must be prepared. This seed bed should contain plenty of humus, which can be secured by the liberal use of **Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure** and **Wood's Standard Bone Meal**.

If Red Fescue or the Bents are to be used, liming will be unnecessary.

The drainage should also be properly taken care of and too much cannot be said about the importance of this.

For the higher altitudes, such as western North Carolina and Virginia, and eastern Tennessee, Red Fescue and Red Top may be satisfactorily used, and even in some locations the Bents. Throughout the Southern States the best results will be obtained, as a rule, by the use of Bermuda Grass. If the proper care is taken Bermuda Grass greens will furnish a really good putting surface from the beginning of warm weather until frost, and in combination with Red Top or Herds Grass will make a good grass green all the year 'round.

In building a Bermuda Grass green it is well to remember that the Bermuda Grass will do better on a fairly heavy soil than on a loose, sandy one. Where the soil is light and sandy a top dressing with a clay or heavy loam soil and lime will greatly improve the quality of this grass. As it is advisable to top dress a Bermuda green every few weeks, it would be well where possible to build very large greens so that one-half would be in play while the other half was being dressed.

For the higher altitudes, such as western North Carolina and Virginia and eastern Tennessee, Red Fescue and Red Top or Herds Grass may be satisfactorily used, and even in some locations the Bents.

## WOOD'S FAIR GREEN MIXTURE

This mixture is specially recommended for golf courses and public parks in Virginia and throughout the South, and will form a thick turf, giving an excellent playing surface all the year 'round, and at the same time will remain green through the heat of summer. This contains Bermuda Grass, which is the best drought-resisting grass for the South.

After repeated tests on golf courses south of the Mason and Dixon Line, we have found that mixtures containing a fair proportion of Bermuda Grass make by far the best and most satisfactory fair greens.

This mixture can also be seeded on baseball parks, croquet lawns, public squares, or a school or college campus, or any place where a wiry, tough, permanent sod is desired for constant use.

## LAWNS

A pretty lawn is always a desirable possession, and will well repay the trouble and cost of building. For further information about Lawns, see next column.

## BASEBALL PARKS, PUBLIC PARKS, ETC.

We carry at all times complete stocks of the very best grasses for use in this class of work, and will be glad to quote special prices on large quantities.

## Sow Lawn Grass Seed Early!

**FOR SPRING SOWING**, **LAWN GRASS** should be sown as early as possible, although with seasonable weather conditions it can be sown as late as the end of March or early in April. The earlier the seed is sown the better.

**WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEEDS** are combinations of grasses best adapted to give a succession of green verdure throughout the year. They are put up from the highest grade new crop seeds of tested germination, and under favorable seeding and weather conditions the very best results can be anticipated. We have received the most enthusiastic reports from our customers of their experience with our Lawn Grass Seed.

For a beautiful, velvety lawn, where proper care and attention can be given during the year, **WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS** is the best that can be used.

For parks and large lawns, where it is desired to use the grass for permanent pasturage also, **WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS** will give excellent results.

## Preparation of the Soil

Lawn Grass Seed sown in the spring should be put in just as early as it is practicable to do so, although it can be sown as late as early in April with good chances of success. February is not too early to sow, provided the weather is suitable for putting the land in good condition. Thorough preparation is very necessary in order to secure a successful lawn. The ground should be deeply dug, and all roots, stones, etc., removed, and the soil made as smooth and level as possible. The ground must be rich, or must be made so, to start with, and it should have a liberal application of **WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE SHEEP MANURE** or **WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER**. The use of **WOOD'S STANDARD BONE MEAL** is also recommended.

## Sowing the Seed

Thick seeding is very desirable for best results. Lawn Grass seed should be sown after the soil is raked fine, at the rate of not less than 60 to 75 pounds to the acre; or for small yards, one quart to every 300 square feet (12 x 25 feet). Thicker seeding than this is not disadvantageous, as thick seedings will cover the ground quicker than thinner seedings. The seed should be carefully and evenly sown, and lightly raked in, and it is desirable afterwards, provided the soil is not too wet, to use the roller, or in the case of small lawns, firm the ground by batting down with the back of the spade.

## Care of Lawns Afterwards

While the grass is young and even, when the lawn gets well set, care should be taken that weeds and coarse grass, which spring up naturally in nearly all soils, do not get possession of the lawns. If a watchful oversight is kept at first, and any weeds or coarse grasses are cut at the root with a knife or pulled up, the lawn grass will soon spread and thicken so that it will take entire possession of the soil, filling it up and interweaving so closely that there will be no chance for weeds to grow.

The Lawn Grass should be cut just as soon as the grass is two or three inches high, and should be regularly and carefully cut at least once a week during the growing season with a lawn mower. Scythes should never be used, as they cut unevenly and cut into the roots, thus injuring the grass and causing bare spots to appear. Care should always be taken, especially in the summer, not to cut the grass too close; one inch should be about the right trim. Where possible, the lawn should be well watered during hot, dry spells in the summer; late in the evening is the best. Care should be taken to give plenty of water. Great benefit will also be derived by running a roller over the lawn once a week all through the growing season. This forces the roots of the grass to strike out afresh, taking a deeper hold on the soil, enabling the grass to withstand dry weather better, and improving the appearance of the lawn very much. It is best every fall or early in the spring to rake the lawn over roughly and sow seed on any bare spots, giving also a top dressing of **WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER** or **WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE SHEEP MANURE** at the rate of about 300 to 500 pounds per acre, or for small lawns, 5 pounds to 300 square feet.

## How to Freshen and Renew a Lawn

A lawn can be kept in a constantly green and flourishing condition, provided fresh Lawn Grass seed is sown at different periods throughout the year, particularly in the spring and

## WOOD'S GRASS SPECIAL

fall. The best time to sow the grass seed is during a rainy spell and directly after cutting the lawn, although this is not necessary. Some of the best lawns in Richmond are kept in a constantly green and vigorous condition in this way, and we strongly recommend to our customers who desire to preserve their lawn in good condition that they sow fresh seed occasionally on the top of their lawns, at the same time raking any bare spots and applying a light application of our **LAWN ENRICHER**.

### WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS

This mixture is composed of robust-growing grasses, and is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for parks or large places where lawn and grazing are to be combined, or where special care and attention cannot be given to the lawn. This mixture will stand more adverse conditions of dry or hot weather than the finer lawn grasses. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre.

#### Grass Where None Grew Before.

Two years ago we sowed a sandy lawn, much shaded by trees, with **Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass** with remarkably successful results. No sod had ever been seen on this lawn before.—G. C. STARCHER, Horticulturist, Experiment Station, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Lee Co., Ala., January 21, 1919.

### SHADY PARK LAWN GRASS

A special mixture of grasses adapted for shady situations. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre.

#### "Where Other Grass Did Not Thrive."

I have used a small quantity of your **Shady Park Lawn Grass** and have found it entirely satisfactory for cool shady spots on the lawn in which other grasses did not seem to thrive.—THE LESTER LIVE STOCK & GRAIN CO., Henry County, Va., October 14, 1919.

### WOOD'S DROUGHT-RESISTING LAWN MIXTURE

This mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils, where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and winter lawn grass, but specially to stand the hot, dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. In addition to other grasses, this mixture contains Bermuda or Wire Grass, which is one of the best of summer lawn grasses. Our other lawn mixtures, however, do not contain this grass, unless it is specially ordered. Sow at the rate of 1 pound to 40 square feet, or 35 to 45 pounds per acre.

#### "Drought-Resisting" Makes a Fine Lawn.

I sowed my **Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Grass Seed** in early spring and got as fine stand and had as fine lawn as I have ever seen. I think this mixture of seed is all right.—C. E. FAIRCLOTH, Davie County, N. C., October 10, 1919.

### WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS

There is no question that our **EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS** is the best, most satisfactory of lawn grasses, where proper care and attention can be given. We have made careful experiments as to the combinations for best results, and the many letters that we get from our customers, telling of the satisfactory results from the use of our **Lawn Grass Seed**, is the best evidence as to its desirability and value for sowing for lawn purposes.

**Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass** will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be had all the year 'round.

Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet.

# Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures

## Sow Them for Bigger and Better Grass Crops

### WHY SOW MIXED GRASSES

An eminent authority on grasses says: "I hold this proposition to be indisputable, any soil will yield a larger and more nutritious crop if sown with several kinds of grasses than when sown with only one or two species. Indeed it is a well-established fact that a mixture of only two or three grasses and clover will produce a less amount of hay than can be obtained by sowing a larger number of varieties together." Beal, in "Grasses of North America," writes: "It has been repeatedly shown that a judicious mixture of several varieties will produce a larger yield than can be obtained when one variety is sown by itself. Many sorts will occupy the ground more completely than one sort and help keep out the weeds." Our own experience and observation fully confirm the statements of these authorities, and, judging by the increasing sales of our **Special Mixtures** from year to year, our Southern farmers are recognizing more and more the advantage to be had from an intelligent and judicious mixture of grasses that have been combined to suit special soil conditions and for specific purposes. In this we have only copied nature, for in every old, established pasture and on our Western prairies you will find many different grasses, each supplying food at its proper time during the season. Every grass has its particular season when it reaches perfection, and by mixing in proper combinations and in correct proportions, each grass will do its part in supplying a constant succession of good feed throughout the entire season.

When a single grass is sown vacant spaces will occur throughout the field; these spaces in time will be occupied by weeds, whereas if a well-balanced mixture of grasses is sown the entire surface is covered with good grasses that stock will delight to eat, your fields will give a better yield, an earlier yield, and for the entire season.

### WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES

**Wood's Special Grass and Clover Mixtures** are made up from grasses in such proportions as experience has shown are best suited to the different soils and purposes for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pasture are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth and give a succession from the first of spring till late in the winter; in those for cutting for hay we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are composed of grasses and clovers best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended, and in such proportions as experience has proven will produce the best results.

### SOUTHERN PASTURE MIXTURE

Sow 30 pounds to the acre.

There are many sections in the South where the climate is not suited for the successful growing of most grasses and where the soils are too light or too sandy to yield a profitable growth. For these sections we have prepared a special mixture composed of carpet grass, Bermuda grass, paspalum or Dallas grass, Japan clover, white clover, alsike clover, red top or herd's grass, meadow fescue and sheep fescue—the quantity of each is in the right proportion to make a well balanced mixture. The first four are the principal varieties and will eventually take possession of the pasture and are all admirably adapted for pasturage on light soils; smaller quantities of the other grasses and clovers are put into the mixture to give a quick growth and early grazing. For the Coastal Plain section along the Seaboard and Gulf this mixture will give a pasture that will last for years, will stand close grazing and heavy trampling, and will withstand drought.

## WOOD'S GRASS SPECIAL

### GRASS MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

#### MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5

Specially prepared for permanent pasturage; also makes large-yielding hay crops.

- No. 1.** For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.
- No. 2.** For good loam soil. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.
- No. 3.** For heavy loam or clay soils. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.
- No. 4.** For moist bottom land. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.
- No. 5.** For wet bottom land. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre.

### HAY MIXTURES WILL ALSO MAKE SPLENDID PASTURAGE

#### MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 9

- No. 6.** For light, gravelly or sandy soils. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.
- No. 7.** For good loam soil. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.
- No. 8.** For heavy loam or clay soils. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.
- No. 9.** For moist bottom land. Sow 30 to 35 pounds to the acre.

The above mixtures do not contain Bermuda Grass, but if desired we can include this grass.

### Mixtures of Grass and Clover Seeds

The following are the quantities per acre of various grass and clover seeds which are recommended to be sown in combination for various purposes:

#### Clover and Timothy Mixtures

Used principally for Hay Crops, on Low Grounds or Good Heavy or Loamy Upland Soils.

- Mixture A.** 6 pounds Sapling or Mammoth Clover,  
8 pounds Timothy.
- Mixture B.** 5 pounds Alsike Clover,  
8 pounds Timothy.
- Mixture C.** 3 pounds Alsike Clover,  
4 pounds Sapling or Mammoth Clover,  
8 pounds Timothy.
- Mixture D.** 6 pounds Timothy,  
5 pounds Sapling or Mammoth Clover,  
5 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herds Grass,  
7 pounds ( $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel) Meadow Fescue.  
Mixture D is also well adapted for pasturage as well as a hay crop.
- Mixture E.** 8 pounds Timothy,  
6 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herds Grass  
6 pounds Sapling or Mammoth Clover.

### Timothy Mixtures Without Clover

Sown principally for Hay Crops. Especially adapted for Low Ground Soils or Good Heavy or Loamy Uplands.

- Mixture F.** 6 pounds Timothy,  
1 bushel (14 pounds) Meadow Fescue,  
5 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herds Grass  
Mixture F, while better adapted for hay will also furnish excellent pasturage if desired to use for that purpose.
- Mixture G.** 6 pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herds Grass,  
8 pounds Timothy.

### Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat Grass Mixtures

Desirable to use for Hay Crops on Loamy, Medium or Light Soils. These Mixtures will also furnish good pasturage

If desired to use for this purpose also. Not recommended for Heavy or Low-ground Soils.

- Mixture H.** 1 bushel (14 pounds) Tall Meadow Oat Grass,  
1 bushel (14 pounds) Orchard Grass,  
6 pounds Red Clover,  
The addition of 5 pounds Herds Grass or Red Top to this mixture will improve it very much if it is desired to be used for hay and grazing also.
- Mixture J.** 2 bushels Orchard Grass,  
7 pounds Red Clover.

The above mixtures will give excellent results, and in some instances will not cost as much to seed per acre as our Special Grass and Clover Mixtures. They do not, however, contain the variety of grasses, of course, that our Special Grass and Clover Mixtures do, and cannot be counted on to give as large crops. It is a well recognized fact that lands that contain a variety of grasses yield more than where two or three grasses alone are sown. The above mixtures are, however, popular combinations of the grasses indicated, and are quite generally and satisfactorily used.

Alsike Clover is coming into very general use, to be sown in combination with both Red and Mammoth Clover, as it is claimed that it is much surer in giving a stand, and stands more adverse conditions, both of heat and cold, than the Red or Mammoth Clover, and we recommend its use in nearly all mixtures of grasses and clovers that are put in.

Herds Grass or Red Top is also another grass that has proved a particularly valuable grass all through the Southern States. In fact, it might be termed "the Blue Grass of the Atlantic Coast Region." It is indigenous to our soils, grows readily and spreads rapidly wherever it is sown, and at the same time is one of the best and most nutritious pasturage and hay grasses in our list. This, as well as all of the grasses and clovers used in our Special or General Mixtures, are easily eradicated if it is desired to use the land in cultivated crops afterwards. We do not use Johnson Grass, Bermuda Grass or any grass not easily eradicated in any of our mixtures unless specially ordered.

The cost of both Herds Grass and Alsike Clover is less, relatively, per acre than most other grasses.

